20, 1943

インテリアタウンから代表團がオンタリオのビート農園を視察に行く

It was a great shock even to us to hear that fifty men would take one steady year of work to clear the city of its rat denizens.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

With the coming of spring the "Help Wanted" sign has gone up in four provinces and the evacuees are saying: Which shall it be?

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Ottawa Order Lifts Work Ban in B.C. Crown Timber

Four Thousand Men Available Over-Rides Victoria's Firm Ruling

OTTAWA. — The Munitions Department announced, according to a Canadian Press report, that an order-in-council has been passed permitting the employment of Japanese labor for the duration of the war in the lumber and logging industry on provincial crown lands of British Columbia.

The order merely grants to the Japanese, for the duration, the privilege of working in an essential industry—a privilege which long has been accorded to others of foreign descent, the announcement read.

Timber Controller, Allan H. Williamson said that it was anticipated that the order-incouncil will make available 4000 Japanese loggers on crown limits in the southern interior of British Columbia, an area which normally provided some 200,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

SHORTAGES OF BOXES

The departmental announcement said that without the employment of additional labor there would have been a shortage of boxes for the 1943 Okanagan Valley fruit crop. "Storms on the Pacific coast this winter have closed the logging camps and for this reason there will be a drop of 100,000,000 feet in the output from the coastal areas alone," Mr. Williamson said.

Japanese labor now is employed in logging operations on freehold lands in non-protected areas of British Columbia and also employed elsewhere in other essential industries, the announcement said.

* * *

The Kaslo Board of Trade recently forwarded to Victoria a resolution asking the Provincial Government to make an amendment to legislation to permit employment of Japanese in this manner. (See New Canadian, Jan. 23, 1943). The Nelson Board of Trade endorsed the principle and sent this endorsation to Victoria.

VICTORIA. — (CP) — The order-incouncil passed at Ottawa permitting employment of Japanese in interior lumbers mills and timber limits over-rides the strong opposition of the British Columbia Coalition Government, said Hon. A. Wells Gray, Minister of Lands.

"Interior lumbermen wanted Japanese laborers for their mills and in the timber limits, but we turned them down. When we sold the rights it was on the distinct understanding that Japanese were not to be employed. However, Ottawa has seen fit to overrule us and the responsibility now is theirs."

BITTER OPPOSITION

"This government opposed the idea on account of the fire-hazards that might result," Mr. Gray added.

It was learned that when the matter was brought up in the caucus by the interior members who were in favor of employing Japanese to relieve the labor shortage, it met with most bitter opposition from Hon. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor and was rejected by the Coalition Government.

Interior Members Demand Evacuee Labor Use For Own Farm and Forest

NEWS HERALD REPORTER WRITES "OMINOUS SILENCE" ON JAPANESE IN LEGISLATURE

VICTORIA, B. C. — News - Herald Legislative correspondent, Al Williamson, last Saturday reported here that discussion on the Japanese question had come to a stop in Victoria, possibly at the request of Ottawa. Writing in his daily column, "People Tell Me", Williamson said:

"There is an ominous silence here in the Legislature; for the first few days, every speaker had something to say about the Japanese or the Japanese situation in this country. The mebers even bickered backward and forward across the House on the subject. Then it was suddenly dropped. It has not been mentioned in the House for a couple of days and outside of the House certain members are going about whispering confidentially that they didn't mean this, or didn't mean that, concerning the Japanese. There's a suspicion that Ottawa has asked that the subject be held in abeyance for awhile."

VICTORIA, B. C. — In recent speeches voiced by members of the Provincial Legislature, the emphasis has switched from an argument on the issue of post-war deportation between Coalitionists and CCF, to the cry by Interior members that the labor pool available in the interior towns be drawn upon to meet British Columbia's manpower needs.

Leading these was the recommendation by Capt. C. S. Leary (Liberal-Coalition, Kaslo-Slocan) that available Japanese labor be put to work in clearing land for post-war settlement, in accord with the findings of the Perry Rehabilitation Report.

CLEAR FARM LANDS

Two districts in the Kaslo-Slocan area are admirably located for post-war settlement, Capt. Leary said. One is the Lardeau-Duncan bottom land, 30 miles long by seven miles in width and containing thousands of acres of rich alluvial soil. Located at the north end of Kootenay Lake, it is about 30 miles from Kaslo.

The other district is at Galena, near Arrowhead, on the Upper Arrow Lake, about fifty miles north of New Denver, also containing thousands of acres of first class agricultural land.

USE COMMON SENSE

In similar vein the employment of Japanese labor in camps, mills, and farming was urged by Frank Putnam, (Liberal-Coalition, Nelson-Creston).

"Take the Japanese problem. We have it in the Interior. We made one mistake when we shipped scrap and other war materials to Japan; we are making another one now if we let prejudice override our good judgment.

"This agitation against Japanese working is caused by people who have allowed their judgment to be warped by prejudice. They say that if they are employed they will not be easily moved after the war. It will be just as easy to move them as if they are idle.

"The Japanese can be put to work and earn their keep. They are needed on farms and in lumber camps. Put them to work instead of allowing them to be a burden on the country. Every lumber mill is away behind in orders. Let us use a bit of common sense in handling both these peoples, (Japanese and Doukhobors)," said Mr. Putnam.

Bernard Webber, (CCF, Similkameen), told the House "how 211 Japanese have built two miles of splendid highway and diversionary roads from the Princeton end," in urging that the

(See "VICTORIA" P. 4)

PACIFIC REMOVAL COST FIVE MILLIONS

OTTAWA.—(CP)—Total cost of the removal of Japanese from the protected area of British Columbia, up to December 31, was $4,633,354, said a return tabled in the House of Commons for W. K. Esling (Prog. Con. Kootenay-West).

Expenditures reported by the Labor Department in charge of the movement totalled $3,134,695.

The Mines and Resources Department spent $1,455,792 on establishment of work camps, payment of wages to Japanese and other expenses; and $21,245 on appraisal of Japanese-owned land.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported expenditures of $21,692.

Coalition Member Repatriates Japs From Heaven Asks Winch

VICTORIA, B.C.—E. E. Winch, M.L.A., during his recent speech in the Legislature, suggested that Christianity often suffers most at the hands of those who loudly profess it, says the "Federationist".

He referred to the remarks of a preceding Coalition speaker, who, after advocating the expulsion of Japanese Canadians at the end of the war, ended his peroration with, "As a Christian nation we must seek to Christianize the World."

Said Winch, "Can this attitude toward Japanese Canadians, who are in no way to blame for the crimes of Japan, be the Christianity we are now to impose on the world? I have often wondered if some of the members perchance entered Heaven and found some Japanese there. Would they then demand that they be repatriated to Japan? or . . . ?"

Sugiyama Released In Tashme Case

Judge Reverses Verdict Confession Indismissible

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Yasutaro Sugiyama who was convicted February 17 on a charge of wounding Roy Kobayashi in an altercation at Tashme, found himself unexpectedly discharged from custody three hours later instead of being sentenced.

This resulted when Judge David Whiteside in County Court reversed his earlier verdict of guilty and ruled a confession of Sugiyama, originally given in evidence, as indismissible. In ruling Sugiyama guilty, the Judge said that evidence outside of the signed confession would not have been sufficient to convict him.

The charge arose last December 30 over the opening of a vegetable store in Tashme by Saburo Shimada, who acted on authority of the supervisor, but contrary to a self-imposed community rule against the operation of private profit enterprises. (New Canadian, Jan. 23).

Evidence disclosed that a shipment of [illegible] had arrived at the camp addressed to J. L. Torey. Shimada said he had them shipped this way because they were more likely to get through without too many questions being asked, reported the News-Herald.

Constable Clifford Warner, R.C.M.P., during his evidence stated that the morning after the trouble in the camp, a search of boxes of vegetables in the store premises revealed a cache of 22 bottles of Scotch whiskey concealed in a box of onions and green peppers.

Hawaiian Volunteers Jam Recruiting Office

HONOLULU, T.H.—Within a few hours after the announcement from Lt.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Army's Hawaiian department, that American-born Japanese would be accepted for active combat duty in a new unit to go into training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, selective services here were jammed with Nisei volunteers.

In less than two weeks a total of 7,125 men had volunteered to go over Hawaii's quota of 1500 by five times.

The first 1500 is expected to sail shortly for the mainland to begin training very quickly.

CONTACT RESERVE OFFICERS

Although the War Department has not yet called up American-born Japanese with reserve officers' commission, it has contacted them by letter and special forms with a view to reaching a decision shortly about them, according to a report from Washington.

Several Niseis with reserve commission, have offered their services to the Army following the War Department's decision on the Nisei combat unit.

Four Cases Appear Before Federal Circuit Court Native Sons Test American Nisei Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO. —(AP)— Military and Civil Government representatives jammed a small courtroom and heard attorneys quote President Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln as part of an attack on the constitutionality of the exclusion of Japanese from Pacific coast areas.

Seven justices of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals sat en blanc at the unusual hearing to determine the legal right of Japanese citizens in the United States.

* * *

Three cases have been grouped together by the court as well as litigation instituted by the Native Sons of the Golden West and other organizations testing the citizenship rights of the American-born Japanese, according to the Pacific Citizen.

Undoubtedly, commented the Citizen, official publication of the Japanese American Citizens' League, no matter how the trials result, the decisions will be taken to the United States Supreme Court because, in the opinion of many legal observers, they perhaps represent the most far reaching litigation growing out of World War II.

The test cases already on file cover four related subjects. To be heard February 19 will be arguments on actions filed by Fred T. Korematsu, formerly of Oakland, Calif., and Gordon Hirabayashi, University of Washington student, testing the validity of the evacuation order; on the case of Minoru Yasui of Hood River, Oregon testing the curfew proclamation, and the litigation which is designed to take citizenship status away from persons of Japanese ancestry.

Also before the courts but not included in this group is the habeas corpus action of Hitsuye Endo, former Sacramento civil service employee now at Tule Lake Centre, which challenges the War Relocation Authority to confine her to the relocation centre. Miss Endo seeks release to continue her education.

Arguments in the Endo Case were heard last summer by the Federal District Judge M. J. Roche, but the court is withholding ruling until the circuit court reaches decisions in other actions.

The case of Ernest Wakayama, World War veteran of Los Angeles has been set for March 5. Wakayama had filed a habeas corpus action in October challenging the constitutionality of the military exclusion and detention order by the U.S. Army.

Minister Rules Berries Unessential

No Reason For Subsidy "80% of Farms Ruined

MISSION, B.C.— In a letter from the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture to the Berry Growers' Protective Society, the government declared that berry growing was not an essential war industry but a commercial venture and therefore there was no reason for a subsidy as requested by the organization.

The secretary of the Society was instructed to write to the minister and ask why, if this industry was considered non-essential, a price ceiling was placed on processed berries, thus preventing the canners from paying a fair price to the growers.

A resolution demanding that any Japanese farm that may be offered for sale should first be offered to the present tenants was adopted. A copy will be forwarded to the secretary of state.

Eighty per cent of Japanese berry farms in the valley have been ruined by inexperienced operators, declared L. R. Wilson who is meeting the provincial minister of agriculture in an effort to obtain sufficient farm labor for the coming season. He emphasized that some workers with farm experience must be obtained, if necessary, from other industries to supervise "green" farm hands.

A resolution was adopted to be presented to Ottawa through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture demanding a price to the grower for this season's crop of 12c per lb. for strawberries and 14c per lb. for raspberries and that the price of all other berries and bush fruit should be raised in proportion. This, it was agreed, could be arranged by means of subsidies raising the ceiling price on processed berries.

Curfew Still There

VANCOUVER. — Kakujiro Yagi, from the Hastings Park hospital, was detained by city police after being found on the streets after the curfew hour.

The New Canadian

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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Another Milestone Ahead

Just one year ago this week, orders were issued which spelt the passing of the forty-year-old Japanese community on British Columbia's Pacific Coast. By a thousand firesides, no doubt, the conversation now goes back to those suspense-filled days, when press and radio announced in one sudden blitz all the new restrictions upon the community and its "removal forthwith from the protected area." Then the talk perhaps passes on to the novel events of the past year—the anxiety and despair, the reporting, journeying and settling, the humour and new experiences which everyone encountered in the great migration. Next it goes on to the assessment of present-day conditions. And finally, probably, to the future and the attempt to fathom what further changes may be marked each time the last week of February again rolls around.

Well, in one year and in every sense of the word, we have gone a long way. Some for the better, some for the worse. But for all the old familiar Powell Street rhapsody is a tune we only may recall with sentimental or cynical nostalgia.

Today, a very large number of us have settled down in the new surroundings which we more or less expect to call "home" for the duration at least. The tense uncertainty we knew a year ago is gone. And in the city, village and country we are busy at a multiplicity of tasks with every reason to declare that we took everything that came our way as men should. Now we feel that given a little encouraging help if needed, but otherwise left alone as free men in a democratic country, we can go on earning our daily bread in productive work, and in doing so give our much-needed hands and brains to the service of the country.

* * *

Many more of us, however, have not yet reached that stage. We have, as it were, because of circumstances, been forced to take an intermediate step and moved into homes as guests of the Government. Guests, we hope not wards. For though a second movement may be a disturbing process, we need to realize that it can and must be a constructive experience for ourselves.

In contrast to the evacuation completed just before winter—that unhappy work of breaking-up our community and moving about at the dictates of authority—the job which faces us now as spring comes on, is the more difficult but far richer and more satisfying task of re-building a future.

In the stress laid now in various relocation schemes, the Government is trying to draw certain broad, though crude, outlines. But it is by our own will and volition, our own character and ability, our own energy and toil that much of the finished detail must be accomplished.

Happily, today, the outlook is not entirely gloomy. In spite of the opinions voiced in certain political halls, a good deal of the feeling which stood in the way of a successful re-building seems to have dwindled away. There are many evidences that public opinion has been greatly tempered during the past year. Even in the political halls the rabid shouts have not been so frantically raised as in former times. In fact, the positive demand is clearly heard that reason and broad national policy consistent with underlying democratic principles and our war aims should be upheld. That demand is openly supported by numbers of thinking citizens, and by no less important influences than British Columbia's leading newspaper, the Vancouver Province.

Perhaps even more important is the fact that this saner viewpoint is upheld much more strongly in practically every locale where our fellows have already been settled. Thus the new and continuing demands for our services in at least four provinces. For our friends and relatives and fellow evacuees have so proved themselves as to break down the barriers of suspicion and intense hostility which only a year ago seemed to be impassable.

This tempered opinion, then, sounds the optimistic note today. True, it is not an entirely unmixed note. But it even suggests that we have much less to fear from the loose talk of post-war deportation than some of the more pessimistic among us might conclude. Thus it gives us the needed encouragement and reason to hope that our conscious efforts now at re-winning a respected and equitable place in Canadian society will not prove to be wasted.

The program ahead is clear. We need now to set as our mark a milestone as far ahead of this February as this is ahead of the last. It is a mark we can attain, if we are ready to conduct ourselves as men of courage and action and independent spirit, not as wailing wards of public charity.

High and Low

By R. I.

ON THE S. S. CARDENA

In and around the evacuation towns one will often bump into a former fisherman of the Skeena. There were three individuals in this class at the last poker session up on the hill; namely, a nice neighbour, the Japanese editor and myself, and our talk drifted to the happy days up north — about Mush Point, "Mitsumata", Kennedy Island, Royal Light, "Saiwashi Maki" and Big Bay — familiar names linked with the cold, swift Skeena. And we talked of the S. S. Cardena.

* * *

All travel up to the Skeena is by way of the S. S. Cardena, a venerable lady of the Union Steamships Line who creaks and groans at the flashing speed of eight knots. Being fishermen before season, naturally and wisely, and perhaps necessarily, we took passage in the deck class which was composed of 100 per cent minus one by the honorable citizens of Pender Street slated for the many canneries of the coast.

Going steerage on the old Cardena was quite an experience.

Sleeping in the middle bunk with a Chinaman above, a Chinaman below, a Chinaman sitting across gurgling endlessly his long pipe, a pair chattering to the left and an unhappy "Shin-san" singing at my head, it was impossible to sleep — good fellows though they were. Literally, we were in a floating Chinatown.

One day I offered an old wrinkled gaffer, who in my estimation must have been on the last lap of his life, a stick of chewing gum. He accepted with a courteous thank you and we struck up a conversation. It went like this.

Where you go? asked my fellow passenger.

—Essington . . . you know Essington?

Spokeshute . . . sure. I go tree, fo' year.

Where you go now? I inquired.

I donough. He tell me, he said, pointing to the cabin class.

Big Chinee man? He nodded his head in assent. By fish, I thought, he doesn't even know where he's going.

* * *

The first morning after leaving Vancouver we groped our way past the engine room to the dining hall. We lined up with the many members of our race and waited to get our breakfast at the two small, greasy table seating some dozen men. We must have been the thirteenth sitting.

When we finally seated ourselves at the table, a dirty aproned Chinese cook strolled up to the table and slid down bowls of things which turned out to be porridge. Everybody grabbed, said Grace, perhaps in Chinese, and started to fill up.

Please pass the sugar, I asked the Chinaman on my right. He took no notice; he was too busy and so was everyone else. So I took a lunge and got my sugar.

The porridge was followed by bacon and eggs and toast served in a similar manner. The egg looked suspicious, the bacon was indescribable and the toast . . . a hunk of ash. We excused ourselves from the table. The meal cost fifty cents.

For the remainder of the trip we ate from our supply of sandwiches and "osushi" and cookies and canned fruit supplied by stores from Campbell River to Claxton Cannery.

* * *

The Japanese editor told his story too. He went up many years ago during the era of the sailing boats. He was a young man then, a mere youth filled with high hopes, ideals and dreams. His special motive in fishing up north was to earn a thousand dollars to travel to New York and attend the lectures of one famous scholar and thinker.

Thus, with this idea in mind he travelled up first class, tipped the steward fifty cents every time and dreamed of the day when he would see the bright lights of New York. The inspiring tale ends with the fisherman returning home, a deck passage in his pocket, huddled close by the funnel throughout the whole trip eating crackers; a very deep distrust of the fishing industry and twenty dollars in debt as a souvenir. Such is one tale of his youthful days.

* * *

Returning home was entirely different for us. We travelled in style. Yes sir, we only saw a Chinaman when we went slumming down to the deck. We only smelt a Chinaman when the breeze was blowing our way.

Meals with a dozen courses and a special steward for each table. Games on the deck . . . card games in the smoking room . . . sing song in the salon . . . breakfast in bed and a big snack at nine o'clock. For three days and three nights we made up for the deck voyage up and the weight and sleep we lost during the sockeye season. It was delightful, it was lovely, it was wonderful . . . it was sickening.

Contributions from our readers

A Sincere Prayer

Dear God:

Could you help me once again?
Could I ask a wish from you?
I know you're busy when all the world
Asks that so many wishes be true.
But you see, Lord, I have friends
In towns so far away from me
And their life and joys to be
All on you depend.

Will you see that the little girls
Can still have smiles and voices sweet,
Can play house with frills and pearls
For their jet black hair so neat?
I loved to see them laugh and cry
When I shopped on Powell Street,
Keep their freshness just like that
As former times, Oh will you try?

Will you keep the ambition strong
Of every 'teen age girl and boy,
Guard them from all worldly wrongs
And let them their life enjoy?
They're just in that mixed-up state
Of tremendous aims and ideas too,
School them well and let them learn
The rules to be great and wise.

I have much more, God, to ask
But will you grant me just these few?
I know it will be quite some task
But you are able mighty and true. Now
Help us to keep our spirits up
And let us sing from day to day,
Just aufwiedershen! aufwiedershen!
Till we meet again!

Edmonton, Alta. M. S. N.

* * * * *

A Schoolboy Essay

By TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
Grade Eight Student
Greenwood, B. C.

A sudden change in the weather and the thermometer is showing assured coldness of true winter. Heedless as they are, the people carry on with their usual work with perhaps a little addition of an ear-muff or a woolen scarf. However, we must admit that the weather man is treating us very sarcastically. Snowfall here amounts to nothing in comparison with the other interior ghost-towns.

Considering winter sports we hardly ever neglect ice-skating. The town provides a suitable ice-rink and weekly hockey tournaments are the interest of sport fans. For the benefit of the smaller ones there are also weekly practice days. Other than skating some may ride around on skiis, although there are no actual skiing grounds. Sleighing used to be another favorite but for good reasons it is now strictly forbidden. The elders have badminton matches once or twice a week.

Cubs and Guides keep the younger members of the community quite on the run and furthermore they have a school to attend.

Directed by the Fathers and Sisters of Atonement, the educational system is a splendid success. Although the school periods are short and the pupils have missed a great part of their previous year's term because of the evacuation, they are making rapid progress under the patient teachings of the Fathers and Sisters. Over 360 are attending this school and the kindergarten.

The school itself is a simple building partitioned into four fair-sized rooms. One small cubicle is erected as a school office. Grades 1 to 8 attend their classes in the mornings and afternoons alternately and the Commercial High Students have their period thenceforth until evening. The kindergarten pupils faithfully attend their own classes some distance from the school. Seven or eight stoves are constantly burning drywood to re-assure their safety from freezing. The Fathers and Sisters have supplied enough material and equipment to keep up with any rural schools.

We could assure you that the evacuees here in Greenwood look up to the "Sacred Heart School" and to the Fathers and Sisters alike who deserve the utmost credit from the bottom of our hearts.

One and Quarter Million Dollars in Fishing Boats Sold by Committee

A report recently tabled at Ottawa stated that more than 1100 seized Japanese fish boats were dealt by the disposal committee and a business of approximately one and one-quarter million dollars was carried out, at a total official expense of less than $25,000. This included surveyor and all other incidental costs.

Cost and repairs to the fish boats as a result of weather and other damages totalled $90,000.

Of the 1100 vessels, 887 were sold through the committee and the balance were turned over to the custodian of alien property when the vessel disposal committee closed its doors a couple of months ago.

The committee sold 53 seiners at an average price of $5700 each; 57 trollers at something over $1200 each; 64 packers for $2275 each; 58 cod boats at $740, and 625 gillnet boats at $620.

The report estimated that over 90 per cent of these boats found their way back to commercial fishing—this time in the hands of white or native Indian fishermen.

Some very fine vessels, large, powerful, modern sea-going craft were taken from the Japanese. The three finest were the Kuroshio, the Arashio and the Howe Sound. They sold respectively for $22,000, $21,000 and $21,000.

COMMITTEE COMMENDED

The committee which consisted of Mr. Justice Sidney Smith as chairman, Commander B. L. Johnson and Kishizo Kimura, is warmly commended on its work in handling the difficult situation. Commendation also is voiced for A. E. McMaster, executive officer in charge, and of the staff he developed.

The vessels were sold, first through voluntary negotiations direct between the owners and the purchasers, with the committee organization as the arbiter; secondly through compulsion. Some owners refused to sell and the committee then took charge and transferred the vessels to the custodian of enemy property.

The forced sale totalled 150 craft which realized $72,000. The official survey price set the value of these boats at $60,000 and the committee had suggested $70,000, so it is felt that the Japanese owners obtained a very fair price through the channels of the custodian department.

C.C.F. Views On Resettlement

(The following statement on the Japanese-Canadian problem was released to The Federationist, CCF organ, by the president of the B. C. Provincial CCF Party.)

Coalitionists in the Legislature have raised the cry of racial prejudice in an effort to distort the CCF presentation of the problems consequent upon the evacuation of the Japanese from the protected areas in B. C. In blind disregard of those practical and humanitarian considerations which must underlie international relations at the close of the war, they would smear as pro-Japanese all those who counsel a sane approach to the problem.

Racial prejudice has prevented the re-location of Japanese-Canadians in other sections of the Dominion on a permanent basis. Upon the cessation of hostilities they will expect and will be under pressure to return to the Coast. As a community they will have been impoverished and displaced from previous occupations. This may easily result in a uncontrolled migration concentrating on the Lower Mainland and presenting disturbing social and economic problems in the midst of war demobilization.

Repatriation offers no immediate or practical solution. The defeat of the Imperial Government of Japan may be followed by a protracted period of "mopping-up" in the Orient. Action by the United Nations may be anticipated to stabilize political and economic affairs in Japan. It is unthinkable that during that period Canada should attempt arbitrary action that would burden the United Nations with 25,000 refugees.

Provisions will unquestionably be required for a "cooling-off" period. Peace conferences may extend over a number of years. The plight of racial minorities will be dealt with by the peace conference as part of the international problem and not by Canada alone. The situation in the United States involving more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans cannot be divorced from the Canadian problem.

The Dominion Government must now insure B. C. against sudden aggravation of local post-war problems. This can only be done by the re-settlement now of Japanese-Canadians across the Dominion in productive and gainful enterprise.

The five thousand or so evacuees who passed at one time or another through the Hastings Park Clearing Station will appreciate the fact contained in an official report that the average cost of 1,542,871 meals served there was exactly $0.093.

* * *

Theme song for sympathetic but long-suffering Nisei welfare workers, "When It's Springtime East of the Rockies!"

Gleanings... ...by Rev. K. Shimizu

A Good Citizen of Kaslo

Almost all Japanese in Kaslo know his name and the reason is this: they have at some time been helped in one way or another by him. For this was the man they noticed when they first arrived in Kaslo running about assisting the newcomers who were weary and worn from the long sleepless journey. And this was the same man who secured houses for them when they were despairing of getting them. And this is he who "goes about doing good" smiling, talking and joking to everybody.

When I first came to Kaslo last May, in order to see and feel the city myself and to give a report to allay the fears and doubts that filled the hearts of would-be Kaslo evacuees, he was the first citizen I met. It was in the City Hall where he was then working. I can never forget the hearty hand-shake that he gave me, his eyes beaming with honesty and kindliness, his words full of artless candor.

"I cannot understand," he said to me then, "why some of our people object to the helpless Japanese coming here. I told them, 'You give money for the work of foreign missions and yet, when an opportunity of having these people as your neighbor to live that Christianity comes, you object. If that is the kind of religion you believe in, please leave me out. I would rather meet my friend in Hell.' Am I wrong?" he asked, pounding the counter to show his emphasis.

*

PIONEER OF DISTRICT

Born and reared in Nova Scotia he came to this district in 1898. He is therefore a pioneer of this district and one of the makers of history. He was the superintendent of mine at Sandon during the booming days and one of his enjoyment is to recall and tell the experiences of those days.

*

He always takes an interest in the welfare of the city. He is at present the president of the Kaslo Board of Trade and has a vision of a prosperous future for the city. He is also the Master of the Masonic Lodge and the president of the Victorian Hospital.

HE IS SINCERE

He is always genuinely himself. He puts on no airs or affectations—he is in a word, sincere, which quality according to Carlyle, is a mark of a hero. He is no respector of persons; he is the same to everybody at all times. He is ready to do anything for anybody if needs call for it.

However, he is not a goody-goody. He can get angry—not for himself but whenever a principle is at stake or when somebody is maltreated especially the weak, helpless people. I have seen him flare up in righteous anger on several occasions but found he would never harbour hatred against anyone. As he is intolerant to all evil, he is tolerant to all people.

He is patriotic. He spares nothing for the good of his country. He is the chairman of the Victory Bond drives and has acquired the habit of going over the top. But he does not believe that one has to hate his neighbor in order to be patriotic. In fact he has nothing to do with those who under the cloak of patriotism advance their own interests at the expense of the minority, commercially or otherwise.

He goes to church every Sunday and sings in the choir. He is very appreciative of pulpit utterances. After the service, he shakes hands with the newcomers as if they had been friends of long standing. Patting them on their shoulders with his left hand, he invariably says, "Wasn't that a great message? O boy!" and sends them away feeling that the church was a friendly place.

SON, A FLYING PILOT

He does not neglect his family in spite of all his interests. He takes pride in his only son who is a flying pilot in Alberta. He is very faithful to his wife who needs his special care because of her physical disability confining her to the home. He cancels tempting engagements if they keep him away from his home duties. I saw him drive home from New Denver one night on the dangerous mountain roads just not to leave his wife alone.

He is not afraid of hard work. Although he is seventy years old less two, he drives the truck, shovels the snow, and goes woodcutting with the young workers. He believes in the sacredness of work; it is in the end the only way to solve any question.

He counts no cost when it comes to do his friend a good turn. He uses his car, time and money freely for that purpose. Once he chased me all the way to Popoff Farm in order to discuss a matter which did not concern him personally at all but for the good of one of his friends.

*

Such in brief is a rough sketch of a good citizen of Kaslo whom I have been blessed to know in this place. But he is not the only good man in Kaslo. There are hundreds of others whose modes of expression are different but none the less good. Some are known and some are not known to the world; but "He who seeth in the secret" knows all things and will in due time reward them according to their true deserts.

Across CANADA

Largest Hatchery Employs Nisei

To work in Winnipeg, the Security Commission does not grant employment permit unless the worker is assured of a wage of more than forty-five cents per hour. But the majority of the Japanese in Winnipeg are receiving less than this because of the fact that they came to the city before the above policy was put into effect.

With the season for chick-sexing over, I secured a job at a tin-smith shop last August. At first I was paid at the rate of 35c per hour, but with more experience my wages were gradually increased till now I am receiving 45c per hour.

The average wage for the Japanese is 30c to 40c per hour and even the Occidental people are working at far cheaper rates in comparison with the B. C. standards.

My brother who is working on a sugar beet farm was promised employment at a tin-smith shop at 25c per hour. As this did not measure up to minimum wage standard he was unable to obtain a permit from the Security Commission.

Heedless of the anti-Japanese feeling which prevails, Mr. Hanbury who operates one of Canada's largest chick hatcheries employs a few Japanese. Since their job is night work, their salary at present is not very high, being about sixteen dollars per week. During the height of the hatching season wages will be higher, it is said.

This season, Mr. Hanbury promises to employ seven or eight Niseis at various jobs around the hatchery. We are proud of the fact that in the chick-sexing field, the Japanese have considerable influence. It is our hope that the Japanese chick-sexers working in Canada will establish a fine record.

Misguided by the rumours of better jobs, there have been instances of evacuees making unreasonable requests to the Security Commission in an effort to seek new and better positions—only to return dejected and disappointed after going to their place of choosing. It seems that in the long run it is much better to be industrious and persevering in one place as it is the same generally everywhere else.

Toru Nakamura

St. Vital, Man.

Camp Man Marries on Leave

In spite of the lack of recreational facilities, the hundred single men living here in the road camp in the remote mountain region of Thunder River are all in high spirits, awaiting the day of peace. They are fully aware of the circumstances which lead to their removal from their homes and are leading a friendly, cooperative life, free from any feeling of discontent.

The first group including Fujio Okumura, Taichi Tanaka and Kitaro Tsuji, who were given a two-week leave to visit their friends and relatives in the interior towns are now back in camp. Marrying Miss Satoye Yamada while visiting Vernon, Mr. Okumura, our camp boss, is now awaiting permission of the Security Commission to rejoin his wife.

It is hoped that other young men will take advantage of such opportunity to find their life partners and start a new life which has more meaning.

On February 13, a second group of thirteen happy men left the camp. Their return is looked forward to by the men in the camp in pleasant anticipation of hearing the latest news of the various evacuation centres.

Honoring our camp boss, Mr. Okumura, whose marriage was announced on his return to camp, a supper social was held on February 7. Mr. Goto, chairman of the Shinwakai, congratulated the groom on behalf of the men.

S. Sato

Thunder River, B. C.

* * *

LETTER FROM PYRAMID

This small road camp of 40 men was composed of 20 from Lucerne, 10 from Red Sands and a few from FitzWilliams.

A year has passed by since we first arrived in camp. Today there are many incidents going on in the world and from our out-of-way road camps we are able to obtain a clear picture of the news. Certainly, especially for the young men, we have not lost much in the way of contribution to moral welfare.

Life in the road camp is not very pleasant. With every sunrise and sunset we see the same faces in the same surroundings and a few have lost their ambitions. But our life is carefree.

C. Miyazaki

Pyramid Falls, B. C.

Umeboshi From B. C. Home

"Kochi fukaba nioi okoseyo
ume no hana, aruji nashitote
haru na wasureso."
"When the east winds play,
shed your fragrant perfume,
O, plum blossoms;
Forget not that it is spring,
though your master be away."
—Sugawara

In the garden of our home in B. C. there are two plum trees which were brought from Japan. During the past several seasons they have blossomed forth into delightful and delicate fragrance and have borne excellent fruit. Two years ago we were even able to make two barrels of "ume-boshi", some of which we shipped to Vancouver markets.

Last spring, however, we were so flustered by the evacuation question that before we knew it the blossoms had bloomed and fallen and the trees were wearing a green foliage. And in the May of that year we bid adieu to these plum trees we had loved so much to settle a thousand miles away in a strange place which was Manitoba. At the time of our departure the fruit was about the size of a bean.

Then one day in September a parcel arrived. We opened it wondering what it was and behold—it contained a lovely array of "shiso" wrapped "umeboshi". The kindness of our farmer friend Mr. T. who had stayed behind until October had materialized into this "umeboshi". We were all touched deeply.

Spring has again arrived. In B.C. I'm sure those two plum trees are blossoming once more — even though their master is far away.

K. Yasumatsu

St. Pierre, Man.

* * *

WORK IS ESSENTIAL

Proudly boasting that they are self-supporting, all people in this district are working hard at pruning apple trees and cutting wood.

Recently at a meeting of the officials of the Okanagan Fruit Growers' Association at Penticton, an approval of the importing of Japanese labor was passed.

We are all glad to hear of this. Like counting the years of a dead child it is useless to dwell in the past and for the future, work is essential.

Chikayoshi Yamada

Vernon, B. C.

Representatives Outline Manitoba's Advantages For Sugar Beet Families

KASLO, B.C.—Manitoba sugar beet interests have laid before interior town residents the invitation to move to the southern portion of that province, to join the thousand-odd evacuees now settled on the farms there.

Accompanied by J. N. Lister, Security Commission prairie supervisor, the representatives of the Beet Growers' Association and the Manitoba Sugar Company, have completed a tour of the projects, explaining the terms of the proposition and outlining the advantages which Manitoba offers.

In a memorandum issued by the Sugar Company, the "relationship and racial distinction between Japanese and farmer and general public" is described as "the highest and best of any in Canada."

"Comfortable housing and garden space will be provided free of charge, elementary school and Grades 1 to 8 free, church affiliations are favorable, farm produce is available at low rates, medical care and general welfare provided where necessary, along with a freedom you do not enjoy at your present location.

"New families moving to Manitoba will be in districts where Japanese are at present living.

"The Dominion and Manitoba Governments and the Manitoba Sugar Company are behind this program to the fullest extent, therefore your interests and welfare are thoroughly guided and protected to a far greater degree than in any other districts in Canada," the statement said.

Earnings in Manitoba should average about $185 for three months work on the beet fields, and an abundance of farm employment is assured for most of the year.

The train trip will take two days and two nights, expenses of which will be paid, and an allowance of $2.00 per person for meals and sundries provided.

"Provision will also be made to take your own personal effects, including sewing machines, cook stoves, food and clothing, bed springs and mattresses."

Upon arrival in Winnipeg, families are to be provided with hotel accommodation until placed on a farm, where groceries and fuel to the value of $12.00 is supplied.

Ontario Details Discussed at Slocan

SLOCAN CITY. — Report of the discussion between the Japanese Committee and F. E. DesBrisay of the Security Commission and two representatives from Ontario sugar beet interests regarding the employployment of Japanese on farms in Eastern Canada was given at a Japanese Committee meeting held at Popoff on February 17.

According to the report given, the resettlement of 300 to 350 families from each evacuation centre is planed. Those who submit applications are being asked to be ready to leave in March or April.

In connection with the above plan, Mr. Skinner, supervisor of Slocan, announced that when the construction of Slocan extension is finished 80 per cent of the 950 men now employed will be out of work.

Discussions on the forthcoming interview with the Spanish Consul and problems of education, medical needs and living expenses were also held.

Nisei Girl Optometrist Goes To Montreal

McGILLIVRAY FALLS, B. C.—Miss Setsu Yamaoka, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seitaro Yamaoka, formerly of Vancouver, left last week for Montreal, Quebec, where she will take a position with an optometric firm.

The first Nisei girl to become an optometrist, Miss Yamaoka graduated in that profession from the University of California at Berkley last May.

"VICTORIA" (Continued from P. 1)

Hope-Princeton highway be completed regardless of cost. He said that completion of the highway would not only relieve the bottleneck on the Fraser, but would open up a potentially rich country for development purposes.

* * *

Opposition to the return of any Japanese to the west coast of Vancouver Island was expressed earlier in the week by James Mowatt, (Liberal Coalitionist, Alberni).

"I have received many letters from returned men's organizations, fishermen's associations and workers in the lumber industries on our coast stating that if Japanese are allowed to come back to this coast it will start a civil war," Mr. Mowatt declared.

"The industries have shown that they can get along without the Japanese, and for their own safety, as well as ours, I say they should not be allowed back here, as the feeling against them is very strong."

(Mr. Mowatt concluded his speech by stressing the need to approach problems in the true spirit of Christianity which remarks evoked the comment by E. E. Winch appearing on Page 1).

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MARSHALL "ANTI" FORCES

An attempt to co-ordinate and unify leading anti-Japanese forces and organizations in the Province appeared under way last week headed by J. A. Paton (Conservative-Coalition, Vancouver Point Grey).

In a paid newspaper advertisement, Paton, whose letters to the press have indicated a strong anti-Japanese bias, asked that "organizations throughout the Province which have passed resolutions favoring repatriation of the Japanese at the end of the war" send in signed copies of their resolutions.

MORIYAMA HEADS RAYMOND YMBA

RAYMOND, Alta.—The new Raymond District YMBA was formed on December 2 with Torao Moriyama elected to head the organization.

Other officers include: Douglas Fujiwara, chairman; Kanao Sugimoto, secretary - treasurer; Duke Oshiro and Kanao Hayashi, sports and social; Takeshi Kayata, Harding Yasui, children welfare; Kichizo Takaguchi, councillor.

* * *

An initial social with the YWBA was held on December 19 when Bingo and other games were enjoyed by the hundred persons present.

A Keirokai in honor of the older folks was held on February 11 under the auspices of the YMBA.

POSITIONS IN EAST

● Mr. C. H. Prudhomme, Beamsville, Ontario, who already employs a number of Japanese in his Nursery Gardens is anxious to obtain experienced budders — fruit and roses — and is willing to pay well for this type of labor.

Persons interested in the above position should write direct to Mrs. C. V. Booth, B. C. Security Commission, Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C.

● **Two positions, one at Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Howatson, Montreal, Quebec, and the other at Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Elwin, Hamilton, Ontario are particularly recommended by the Commission for girls who wish to proceed East.**

Persons interested should call at their Supervisor's office where more detailed information regarding these applications is on file.

SOMEONE'S SOUGHT

EDITH NISHIKAWA of Westwold, B. C. wishes to know the whereabouts of GINGER TOMIKO TSUJI formerly of Vancouver.

SATORU AKAZAWA, c/o K. Mori, Oak Bluff, Man. would like to hear from CHARLEY KINOSHITA, believed to be residing in Kamloops, B. C.

Popoff Organize Central Committee Groups Co-operate to Bring Harmony

POPOFF. — A central Japanese Committee was organized here with representatives from the Fujinkai, Young Men's Group, Young Women's Association and every five houses sending a delegate. In order to give everyone the opportunity of serving on the Committed, the term of office has been set at three months.

The Committee is described as the head of family of Popoff, looking after the needs of each one in the settlement in the fashion of a kind father. The Committee is led by a chairman and the head of the various organizations and their executive.

The work and the officers of the various bodies are as follows:

Fujinkai: This organization looks after the home life by holding discussions on cooking and home gardening. The officers are:

Mrs. T. Abe, chairman; Mrs. K. Nishioka, vice-chairman; Mrs. T. Hiraishi, treasurer and Mrs. Y. Miyamoto, research.

Young Men's Group: With their motto as "Service", this club organizes sport activities, shovels snow when necessary and looks after the fire protection.

Shoichi Sanada, chairman; Yoshuo Terakita, vice-chairman; Mamoru Yoshida, Japanese secretary; Yoshiteru Azuma, English secretary; Takero Ishida treasurer; Toshiki Kaga, Minoru Murakami, auditors; Harunobu Azuma, advisor; O. Tsuchikawa, K. Goto, T. Murakami, I. Kawaguchi, councillors.

Young Women's Association: At present they are having lectures on cooking and taking an active interest in the Sunday School.

Yaeko Hamakawa, chairman; Kikue Misumi, vice-chairman; Fumiko Matsuno, treasurer; Setsuko Seki, Kimiko Baba, Sumiko Kosaka, Asako Sada executive.

* * *

At the south end of Slocan Lak where the icy water begins it's quie running as a river, you will find Slocan City where 600 evacuees are now living.

Half mile south of the city on the highway you will find Bay Farm. Leaving Bay Farm and travelling south once more we pass between dense evergreens and at the top of the hill we see Popoff Ranch.

The mountains rise steep on the west side and when the setting sun catches the glistening snow on the trees, it is a sight to awaken the imagination of every person.

* * *

Popoff Ranch is composed of 916 big and small houses sheltering 1000 persons. Each house contains a family. Near the centre of the settlement are six big bunkhouses. No. 1 is occupied by 50 old single men, No. 2 by 70 single men returned from camps and in the remaining four, families have their homes.

There are adequate facilities in this evacuation centre. Water and electricity are handy. Groceries may be bought at the local Gardner Store. And in the morning, no matter how cold it may be, Mr. Takeda climbs the fire tower to ring the bell at exactly 7:30 a.m.

Round the Towns...

Fujinkai Holds Picture Shows

To commemorate the organization of the Fujinkai, a Japanese movie show was held on February 21 and 22 at New Denver. The films shown were "Nori no Namida" and "Tanoshiki Koyoi".

As this was the first of its kind in the community, it was highly enjoyed by everyone and it will be a long time before they forget the Japanese moving picture show in the middle of a cold winter in an evacuation town.

* * *

Since New Denver was the last of the towns to be set up as an interior housing centre, many conveniences were absent till recently. Electricity and one water pipe for four or five families are now available and in comparison with the earlier days of evacuation we are leading a comfortable life.

—New Denver Fujinkai

* * *

Camp Man Marries On Two Weeks Leave

VERNON. — The wedding was solemnized on January 27 at Vernon, B. C. of Miss Sotoye Yamada and Mr. Fujio Okumura who was on two weeks leave from the Thunder River road camp. Rev. Y. Yoshioka officiated at the ceremony which took place at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Chikayoshi Yamada.

A donation to The New Canadian from Mr. C. Yamada to mark the event is acknowledged with deep appreciation.

* * *

Slocan Engagement

The engagement of Miss Hakuko Suyehiro to Mr. Sam Masami Hagino, now residing in Toronto was announced in Slocan. Rev. G. G. Nakayama acted as "baishakunin".

* * *

Is Your Mail At Tashme P. O.

Mail addressed to persons in the following list is being held for forwarding at Tashme. Inquiries should be made to the Japanese Post Office, Tashme, Hope, B. C. as soon as possible.

* * *

A. Amemori, K. Akada, Hirozo Akagi, Akiko Fujimoto, T. Fukubara, Joan Hayashi, Terry Ito, Aiko Isezaki, K. Isezaki, Fusazo Kawaguchi, Risaburo Kojima, Aiko Kodama, Chikae Kubodera.

S. Kitagawa, Tsuruo Kitade, Seijiro Kobayashi, G. Kubota, Tomiye Koizumi, D. T. Maeda, Mitsuko Matsunaga, Teusha Motomura, T. Nakai, Toshi Nishimura, Hatsuye N. Nishimura, Kimiaki Nakashima.

Toshiki Nakano, H. Nishi, Gensaboro Nakano, Mary Nakano, Mary Nishimura, Misayo Nishimura, Mrs. A. Oye, Toyo Ono, Eiki Oikawa, M. Shibata, Akira Shishido, T. Siun, Kinnosuke Shimoyama, Tame Tsuji, J. T. Tsuji, Mrs. Miyoye Takagaki.

J. Takehara, S. Tsuikawa, Y. Takeda, T. Tabata, Mayko Tanaka, Kuniko Takahashi, Toki, Tamaki, Betty Todomura, Marg Tsujimura, Hiroshi Tanaka, R. Takasaki, Jane Uchida, Genyomon Wakabayashi, J. Yamashita, Kyusuke Yasui, Kyoko Yoshida, Kenji Yamada, Sumiko Yamada, Y. Yamasaki.

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Magazines addressed to the persons in the following list may be claimed at the Sandon Japanese Post Office.

T. Nakagawa, N. Morishita, Toyoko Hirai, S. Yeda, Mrs. H. Murakami, S. Uyeda, H. Isotani.

* * *

Joe Matsumoto Injured at Work

Joe Matsumoto was taken immediately to the New Denver Hospital when he slipped and fell beneath the wheels of a moving three-ton truck at Lemon Creek on February 12. Joe was working on the wood delivery crew.

* * *

Toronto Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Massy Nitta, 80 Caroline Ave., Toronto, (formerly of Langley), are happy to announce the birth of their son, brother to Gary, at the Mount Sinai Hospital on Tuesday, February 2, 1943.

* * *

Magazine Offer To Nisei Readers

In a letter to The New Canadian, Mr. Michael Hoshiko offers to the readers of the paper a wide variety of worthwhile reading material in form of magazines. Included in his list are Saturday Evening Post, Newsweek, Red Book, Time, and other national publications.

Persons who wish to take advantage of this kind offer should write to Mr. Hoshiko at 1435 Drummond St., Montreal, P.Q., enclosing sufficient postage and their choice. If any Nisei wishes to write personal comment in their letter about themselves or their work or anything at all, writes Mr. Hoshiko, I would be much pleased and warns, first come, first served.

Sandon Chooses New Officers

SANDON. — At a general meeting of the Sandon Committee on February 7 in the local hall, Sukegoro Mori was chosen president for the coming year.

He will be assisted by the following officers:

Kohei Mitsui, vice-president; Iwazo Sugiman, chairman; Migaku Kanamitsu, treasurer; Shusui Nakazawa, assistant treasurer; Sada Sato, Japanese secretary; Michiko Kinoshita, English secretary.

Conveners: Yoshizo Kondo, education; Raisuke Kinoshita and Ichiro Nakatsuka, social welfare; Tomekichi Hikida, church; Masao Hayashi, sport and recreation.

Ryuichi Miyake, advisor; Dr. H. Kuwabara, Rev. Hirahara, Rev. Katatsu and Rev. Asaka, honorary advisors.

Councillors: Shuzo Tsuruda, Mineo Orita, Tomio Eto, Hikobei Mori, Kamekichi Miyata, Otokichi Onishi, Shigetaro Kagawa, Shozo Nishikawa, Tasaburo Yamamoto, Shozo Yabuki, Ritsu ji Uyeno, Naosuke Mukuta, Takashi Yamazaki, Matsutaro Murata, Yotaro Koyama, Rinzo Omatsu, Kyumatsu Mori, Tokutaro Teramura, Masaji Yamamoto, Sadajiro Nishikawa, Heihiro Shigeoka, Masayuki Nakashima, Kaoichi Karatsu, Ikutaro Sato and Tokijiro Yamamoto.

Messrs. Kinoshita, Sugiman, Hayashi and Kitamura were visitors recently at New Denver to show Japanese movies under the auspices of the Fujinkai there. Held for two days on February 9 and 10, the show enjoyed great popularity.

The four toured Rosebery, Slocan City, Bay Farm, Popoff and Lemon Creek before returning to Sandon. They wish to express their thanks for the kindness and hospitality received while visiting the various evacuation centres.

OBITUARY

SHOTARO OYAMA

Greenwood resident, Shotaro Oyama, aged 49, passed away at the Grand Forks Hospital on February [illegible].

Funeral services were held in the Catholic Church with Father [illegible] officiating. Waichiro Hamagishi acted as chairman and addresses were given by representatives from the Japanese Committee, the Fujinkai, the [illegible] and friends of the deceased.

Lillian Ikeda of Slocan, B. C. wishes to thank her friends for their many kindnesses and cheerful letters during her recent illness.

ビート農地への移住を マニトバ州でも頻りに勧誘

「ドコよりも一ばん好い保証がある」

既に一千餘名の日本人が移住してゐるマニトバ州南部のシュガービート耕作地へ本年度に來て貰ひたいといふ希望を同州のビーツ關係者からインテリア居住者に持ち出してゐる。即ち中部州のセキユリテーコミツシヨン監督リユター氏とビーツ耕作者協會及マニトバ砂糖會社代表はインテリアタウン各地を廻つてマニトバ行きの有利さを說いて步いたのである。砂糖會社から發表してゐる要旨には次の如き事を言明してある。

(一)日本人と農家及一般公衆間の關係乃至人種的特質はカナダ中でも一ばんよい。マニトバ州の農家は日本人が彼等のためにつくしてくれた努力と氣持に大なる感謝を表明してゐる。

(二)移住者には充分なる住居と野菜畑を無料で與へ、學校もあれば教會にも行けるし、農産物は安價で求められ、醫療も一般的なウエルフエアも必要に應じて支給され、其の上に諸君が現在の居住地で享受してゐるよりも遙かなる自由を樂しむことが出來る。

(三)今年移住すべき家族は現在日本人が居住してゐる地域に行くのである。

(四)この新移住策は國とマニトバ州政府及び砂糖會社が共同して行ふものなので諸君の利益とウエルフエアに關してはカナダの他の如何なる場所よりも大きく保護されるわけである。

(五)マニトバ州に於けるビーツ働きの收入は三ケ月で百八十五弗平均だが、一年の殆ど全部を通じて農家の仕事は幾らでもある。

(六)汽車旅行は二日二晩かゝるが食事は屋ふ方で持ち、汽車中の食事其の他として一人に二弗宛を支給する。

(七)ソーイングマシン、クックストーヴ、食料、被服、寢具其の他の荷物運搬に關しても世話をする。

(八)ウイニペツグに着いたら農家に落ちつくまでの宿所や十二弗に相當する食料や薪炭を支給する。

杉山は釋放

新西院の裁判で

(新西院發)タシメに於て口論の末小林返一歸還兵を傷つけた杉山保太郎は二月十七日當地の裁判で有罪となつたが、三時間後には刑を宣告される代りに釋放された。裁判は當地のカウンテーコートでホワイトサイド判事係りで行はれたのであるが判事は最初杉山の自白を證據として有罪と決してあつたのを後でそれだけでは有罪とするに充分でないといふので變更したのである。右の事件は去る十二月三十日タシメで監督の許しを得て島田三郎が野菜店を開かうとしたが、それはタシメでは私營の店は開かせぬといふ申し合せに背反するといふので騷ぎが起つた事に起因するものであり裁判に提示された證據によるとタシメに着いた野菜物の荷はトーリー宛に供托してあつたもので、斯うすることによつて問題なしに荷物を通せると思つただからだと島田は供述した旨ニユースヘラルド紙は報じてゐる。又たマウンテーのヲーナー警官は「トラブルのあつた型朝店の構内で野サイ物の箱を探したらアニオンとグリーンペツパーの中に四本のヌカツチウイスキーがかくしてあつた」と證言した。

◇

(晩奈坡發)ヘスランダスパークの病院にゐる八木角次郎はカーフユー時間後に町を歩いてゐた爲め市の判官に捕へられた。

ハラデー旅行にゆき結婚

キャンプ在住者が次々に各地訪問

(サンダーリヴアー通信)當地の道路キャンプでは百餘名の獨身者が共同生活してゐるのであるが一同は雪の中をも厭ひなく元氣で就働して居り山間僻地で何の娛樂もないのに時局を認識して何の不平もこぼさず和氣あい/\裡に來るべき平和の日を希望して一同仲むつまじく働いてゐるさまは誠に美しいといふほかない。キャンプ就働者に對する二週間のハラデー許可に第一回の希望者として當キャンプからは奧村富士雄、田中太一、辻淳太郎の三君がそれ/\希望地に向つて出發したが、ヴアーノンに行つた奧村君は許婚の山田外江孃と同地で結婚式をあげた。しかし時節柄たのしき新婚の夢を後に二月三日一と先づキャンプに歸つて來たが其のうち許可がさがり次第同地に歸郷する由である。青年男女は斯ういふ機會を利用してベターハーフをえらび意義ある生活に入るやうにと望む次第である。又第二回目の希望者十三名は二月十三日に各地に向けて出發したが各地で久方ぶりに親兄弟や知友に面接できる彼等の喜びと共に、キャンプに居る者は之れらの人々を通じて各地の樣子を知り得ることとて彼等の歸來を樂しみに待つてゐる。尙今回結婚して歸來した當キャンプのボス奧村君の結婚披露會が二月七日午餐とかねて行はれ席上親和會の後藤委員長が祝辭を述べ一同君の前途を祝した。(佐藤春市)

ピラミツドだより

當地の道路キャンプに居る者はルサンにゐた者二十人、レツドサンドから來た者十數人とフイツツウイリアムスからの少數者を加へて四十人たらずではあるが若い者が多いので一同極めて元氣で青年らしい意氣を高らかにして寒さや雪を物ともせず仕事をつゞけてゐる。自分等が道路キャンプに來てから早や一年になるが此の間には色々な出來事があり、社會の裏表も見る事が出來たやうに思ふし、我々若い者にとつては精神修養に資するところも決して少くなかつたやうに思ふ。(宮崎生)

財産賣却は

日本人の沿岸へ歸還を差止める意味ではない

沿岸の日本人財産を賣却するといふのは、何も戰爭が終結した際日本人が沿岸に歸つて來て再び居住するのを許さぬやうにするためだと取る必要はないと、晩市にある敵産カストデアン事務所の主任代理シーアス氏は語つてゐるとプロヴインス紙は報じてゐる。「多くの人々は、財産が賣却される結果日本人は歸つて來ないだらうと思つてゐるやうである。財産が賣られるのは此のためらしくも見ゆるが、しかし其の反面に於て政府は彼等に財産は現金で保持させておきたいと考へてゐるのだともれるのである。若し日本人を歸つて來らせるにしても、彼等に現金を持たせておくことは政府と日本人雙方にとつて好都合なのである。目下のところ、事態が變化したのはカストデアンに對して彼が適當と認める場合は財産を處理する權能が與へられただけであつて、吾吾の政策そのものには何等の變化はないのである。今までのところでは、日本人の漁船、自動車類が處理せられただけで其他の財産はまだ事實上賣られてはゐない。吾吾の今後の出方はオタワ政府からの命令如何にかゝつてゐるのである」とシーアス氏は說明してゐるさうで、晩市のカストデアン當局は、日本人財産處理のために三名からなる委員會が設置されるといふ事は以前から知つてゐたが、それが何ういふ任務をもつものか又は何ういふ命令で運用されて行くものかについては明かにされてゐないと語つて居り、新委員會は多分カストデアンと共同して仕事をすることにならうが決定的な行動に出るまでにはまだ間があるだらうといふ。

婚約と結婚

▲サンダーリヴアーキャンプに就働してゐた奧村富士男氏は三週間の休暇でヴアーノンの知人を訪問中同地の山田外江孃との結婚の運びとなり山田近義氏宅に於て一月廿七日吉岡牧師司式にて結婚式を擧行した。(山田近義氏は右の義妹の結婚記念にニユーカナデアンに援助金を寄せてきた)▲トロント在住の萩野正巳(サダ)氏とスコーカンの末廣ベタ子孃の間に市山君一牧師の媒酌で婚約が成立した。

死亡

日本映畫上映でおなじみの『オヤマシヨウ』こと尾山正太郎氏(四九)は昨年の夏ホープの道路キャンプからグリーンウツドに移動したのであつたが當時から糖尿病に罹つて居り又足裏のコーンが痛んで歩行困難を來たし其のコーンから病毒が侵入して脚部に瀰上したので昨年十一月グランドフオークス病院に入院加療中であつたが次第に惡化し遂に本年一月左脚の上部から切斷し經過良好のところ最近病狀俄にあらたまり二月三日同病院に於て死去した。葬儀は六日グリーンウツドのキャツリツク教會にて勝野神父の司式の下に執行、濱岸和一郎氏が司會して(友人)新出吉太郎(委員會)我良太郎(婦人會)藤村夫人(父母會)黑崎文七諸氏が弔辭をのべ黑見彦太郎氏が親戚を代表して謝辭をのべた。

長男正太郎儀二月三日午後一時グランドフオークス病院に於て死去仕候 [illegible] グリーンウツドのキヤツリツク教會に於て勝野神父司式の下に告別式を相營み [illegible]

二月七日　喪主　尾山つな　親戚　尾山正三　友人總代　[illegible]一

●赤崎屋氏へ●——レスブリヂの萩尾氏からニユーカナデアンの購讀料を送つて來ましたので新聞を發送しましたが返送されて來ました。詳しいアドレスを知らして下さい

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▲材料——モヤシ用の豆(アヅキより稍小さい綠色の豆であるが、目下入手できるか否か判らぬので大豆を代用してもよい)

先づモヤシ用の豆を一晝夜水に潰けておきますと豆がふくらみますから、之れをザルに入れ、濕らした布でカヴアーして暗い温かい場所に置きます。常に濕氣を保たせるため一日二三回水を打ち布も乾燥させぬやう注意して置いて下さい。これを毎日繰返せば暖かい時季なら三日ぐらゐ、寒い時でも五六日で完全にモヤシが出來ます。

△注意!時々輕くかきまぜてモヤシをザルに附着させぬやうにして下さい。

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東部のシュガービート行きに關連して當局が言明

（スローカン二月十八日發）オンタリオ州南西部のシュガービート耕地へインディアンタウンから日本人家族を移住させる問題につき最近當地を來訪せるコミッションのデブアセー及オンタリオ州の代表者と會見せる結果が二月十七日ボプオフの日本人委員會で報告された。大体各移動地から三百乃至三百五十家族を移動させたい計畫で二世、歸化人、日本國籍者の別なく希望者は日本人委員會を通して申込み三月か四月中に出發できるやう準備するがよいとの事であつた。右に關連してスローカンのコミッション監督スキナー氏は現在スローカン地方で就働しゐる九百五十餘名中の八割ぐらゐは移動地の建設工事が完了すると共に近き將來に於て失業しなければならないだらうと語つた旨も報告された。右の委員會では近く來訪するスペイン領事との會談や教育問題、ドクター問題、物價問題についても協議した。

○

未曾有の寒氣に襲はれて多大の困難を受けたスローカンの移動日本人も最近日に〳〵溫度が上つて來ると共に總ての狀態が正常に復して安堵した有樣で、早くも春のおとづれを感ずる事が出來るが、雪どけのために道路が悪くなつてトラックの運轉に困難を來たしてゐる。スローカン地方中段線の點では働き良いといはれてゐるボプオフではあるが、ベイファームやレモンクリーキで既に校舎が完成に近づいてゐるのにこゝでは未だ校舎も決定せず何時學校の運びに至るか全く不明なので學童を持つ親たちの大きな惱みとなつてゐる。又醫師の件についても四千名も居るのに日本人ドクターが一人しか居ないといふ有樣は各地で不安を感じて居り之れを解決するために色々と努力してゐる。又宗教方面では從來聖公會の中山牧師其他の傳道師によりキリスト教信者や其他の求道者に慰安を與へてゐたが、日本佛教徒の來往を共に佛教徒の方でも最近スローカン佛教會を結成し二月十日にはボプオフホールで報恩講を營みサンドンから平原開教使も參加した。尚二月十九、二十、廿二の三日間に亘つて佛教會では演藝會を催す筈である。（ボプオフにて木下善二）

一千の住民が美事な協同

各種の團体も整備して一致の活動

（スローカン、ボプオフ通信）スローカンレーキの南端、湖水の水がスローカン河となつて靜かに流れて行く所がスローカンシテーで約六百名の日本人が住んでゐる。こゝには商店、病院、映畫館、ダンシングホール、教會、市役所をはじめピーシーセキュリテーコミッションの事務所があり、ベーファームとボプオフも其の管轄下におかれてゐる。このシテーから約一半哩程はなれたハイウェーを南へ行くとベーファームに來る。道路の西側に新築の家屋が第一街より第七街まで列をなして其の數百九十軒、新築中の學校二棟も近く完成される筈で人口は一千三百五十餘名である。ベーファームから更に南下して常緑樹の森を兩側に眺めながら小坂を越つて又下ると森の端に開けた一大ランチがある。これがボプオフ・ファームでベーファームから半哩の距離だ。ボプオフは兩方共高く西北が低い。そのくぼみはスローカン河で、河の西側には遠山があり夕陽が白雪の嶺を綴るなし常緑木や多木立に白雪の花が咲いてゐるさまは大抵の人を詩的氣分にいざなふのみ。

このボプオフ・スアームには大小の家屋が九十六軒あり中央より少し北寄りに六軒の大バンクハウスがあつて全人口は約一千人である。普通の家屋は全部家族持ちばかりだが第一號バンクハウスには老人組の獨身者約五十名が同居して居り第二號バンクハウスにはキャンプ歸りの獨身者七十餘名が居る。而して殘る四軒のバンクハウスには家族持ちと獨身者が同居してゐる。この一千の居住者に對して二棟の大風呂があり電氣と水道の設備があつて、食料品は當地のガデナー商店から買へる。居住者のうち男子の大多數は薪切りに從事して居り女子は學校や屋内の造作に、青年は運輸の仕事に就いてゐる。このボプオフでどんな寒い朝でも火の見櫓に上つて七時半には必ず時刻の半鐘を鳴らしてくれる武田氏には一同感謝してゐる。

婦人會や男女の青年會

以上の如くボプオフは家族持、老人組、後家組、獨身組といふ風に色々の要素が雜居してゐるので人間や組織は困難だらうと一般から想像されてゐたものだが其の心配をみごとに克服して寧ろ他の地方よりも進歩して實質的な歩みを續けてゐるのは吾等の誇りとするところである。ボプオフにも他地方同樣日本人委員會が組織されてゐて消防部、婦人部、青年部、女子青年部等があつて密接なる協力のもとに生活の向上をはかつてゐるが右の委員會は五軒づゝよりなる『隣組』の代表者によつて組織され幹部は其の中から互選されて會の運用に當つて居り任期は三ケ月で近く改選される。この委員會がボプオフの『家長』であり他地方の團体と協同して一般の生活問題その他あらゆる問題の交渉や處理に當つて居り、消防部は一般村民によつて組織され部長の下に各區長その下に班長、部員があり消防演習もやつてゐる。その他の部門の活動狀態は以下の如くである。

▲婦人部―主として内面的な仕事をして居り料理の講習や編物の研究したり農耕地割當の相談などして居る。本年度改選の幹部は次の通り

△幹事―阿部友子、西岡小菊△會計―平石照子△進行係―宮本米子

▲青年部―内外の運動にたいして大なる力を有するのであるが其の指導精神は『奉仕』である。青少年のけや消防にこれらの青少年が大きな働きをするのは勿論で、本年改選された幹部は次の通り

△部長―眞田庄一郎△副部長―寺北良雄△日本語書記―吉田守△英語書記―東義照△會計―石田武義△監査役―加賀敏樹、村上實△顧問―東春信△賛助員―土川晉八、後藤喜久司、村上太郎、川尻岩一

▲女子青年部―すでに一ケ月に亘る料理講習を受け造花の研究もしてゐる。最近ボプオフ内に小さい乍らも公會堂が出來たので彼女等はそこで色々の講習を續ける事が出來るし日曜學校にも大きな希望を持つてゐる。本年度改選された幹部は左の通りである。

△幹事―濱川八重子、三隅壽江△會計―松野文子△委員―關節子、馬場利子、小坂澄江、坂田朝子

○

急激に寒くなつたとき幹部は水道の事を心痛した。しかしコッツ[illegible]ー諸君は網から寒風をついて積雪の山へ、ブラマー諸君は水道係を守るべくそれ〴〵深山の水源地へ、殘つた村民は男女の別なく雪道を開くといふ風にみんな協同して斷路を續けた。戰前未知の間がらだつた者も總てよき友として今や協力し一歩々々と生活の向上を圖るべく努力してゐるのである。（瀧川愛兒）

ニューデンヴアー婦人會

設備も漸く整ひ一月末に發會

兒童教育に盡力する事を申合す

（ニューデンヴアー通信）當地は移動地として最後に建設されたところであるので諸設備も漸く最近完了した有樣で、水道（四五軒共同使用）も設けられたので移つて來た當時に比較して大變住よくなりました。婦人會も創立されて一月三十一日に發會式を擧げ、當地全家庭の婦人を會員として相互の親睦と向上を圖るとを目的として又會に附屬した教育部をも設けて兒童の教育に盡力する事を申し合せました。又二月十二日の兩日に亘り婦人會創立記念として『法の源』『樂しき今宵』の日本映畫を上映しましたが移動して來て以來はじめての此の種の催しだつたので各方面からの來觀者もあり、久しぶりに何事も打ち忘れたやうな慰安の夕をすごすことが出來ました。（ニューデンヴアー日本婦人會）

サンドンの

委員會改選さる

（サンドン二月十八日發）サンドン日本人コミテーは二月七日總會を開催、各部門の半ケ年間の仕事の報告や會計報告何れも承認され今後の生活に關する内外諸方面の問題を協議して役員の改選を行ひ二月十七日役員會を開いて本年度の幹部を左の如く決定、直ちにセキユラーコミッションへ登錄して折衝を行つてゐる。

△委員長―森助五郎△副委員長―臼井浩平△議長―杉万岩藏△會計―金光登△同補佐―中澤秀水△幹事―佐藤定（日本語）木下美智子（英文）△教育部長―近藤義藏△同補佐―中塚一郎△庶務部長―正田留吉△運動娯樂部長―林正雄△相談役―三宅隆吉△名譽顧問―桑原弘教、平原隆智、片井靜山、濱香崇觀△特別委員―坂本勝太郎△評議員―鶴田教實、綾田寅藏、山本太三郎、藪本角三、十江頭富夫、森彦兵衛、宮田熊吉、大西乙吉、香川繁太郎、西川庄野作、椋田直作、山崎馬士、香山登太郎、姫松林藏、森久松、寺村熊太郎、山本正治、西川定次郎、重岡平四郎、中島正之、唐津尚一、佐藤要太郎、山本喜次郎、村田松次郎

去る二月九日ニューデンヴアー日本人會婦人會の招聘により映畫上映のためサンドン日本人コミテーより木下、杉万、林三氏外の四名が出張、二日間の上映會は大成功をおさめた。一行は其の序にローズベリー、スローカンシテー、ベーファーム、ボプオフ、レモンクリーキ方面を視察し各地の生活狀態をつぶさに見聞して二月十七日歸村、各地で便宜を與へられ歡待を受けたことを感謝してゐる。

山呑句會の句稿

題「ロビン」―春江選

播種終へた畑見廻ればロビン囀る　夏育

駒鳥の來遊の浮ぐれ見へにけり　[illegible]

高枝にベニ駒鳥や雨の晴れ　春月

長閑なる夜明けを告げて鳴くロビン　白月

駒鳥を聞きつゝ耕作や假住居　凉風

駒鳥に晴れに〳〵菜や麥の春　雀村

ロビンきてやゝや寝ざめの窓の陽に　明美

駒鳥や大地の春を呼び起す　風葉子

黎明にロビンの聲や春寝　[illegible]

春眠の夢覺ましぬロビン　春江

ヴアーノンだより

（ヴアーノン通信）當地も一月中旬頃寒い日があつたが近頃は暖かになつて來るさうだ。當地に移動して來た者は皆月給し得る[illegible]に移動して來た者は皆[illegible]一致協力して働いてゐるし[illegible]の事業で「本年の[illegible]」[illegible]に日本人勞働者を歡迎する[illegible]に移入する事に賛成する[illegible]遂された[illegible]を述べる[illegible]過去の夢のみを追はず現在與へられてゐる仕事に精勤することが大切だと思ふ。（山田近衛）

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ヶ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人 生山圖人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄太
同 伊藤良一
工場部 辻弘太郎

社説

畫期的前進の二月!!

たくましき意力で再建設へ

昨年の此の運動には、ピーシー州沿岸の四十年の歴史を有する日系人社會を束の間にぬぐひ去るといふ結果を招來した命令が發しられたのであつた。疑ひもなく多くの人々はストーヴの周りで、あの不安に満ちた日々——新聞やラヂオによつて、日本人社會に對し突然として新しい指令が發しられ、「防衛地帯から立ちのき、他のところに撤退しなければならぬ」と報道されたあの日の追憶にふけつてゐるであらう。そして異常にみちた時期——不安と絶望の氣持、レポーチング、遂に新しい居住地への移動——そして大がかりな移動によつて疲れも疲れも通過したであらうところの、むしろ酒精を嫌つたこともあつた色々の出來事や新しい經驗——についても多分語り合つてゐることであらう。話はまだつきない。かくて最後には、二月の最終の週間が來るごとに戰爭又如何なる運動が起つて來るだらうかといふ事についても、恐らくは、お互に推測し合つてゐるかも知れない。

昨年は如何なる意味に於ても長い一年であつた。或者にとつてはより好き年であり他の者にとつては一層悪い年であつた。だが何れにしても、永い間なじんで來たパウエル街の狂想曲は、今や郷愁の戰慄を若しくは皮肉をもつて回想し得るばかりのものとなつたのである。

今日、吾々の大多數は、少くとも戰時中は「ホーム」と呼ばなければならぬ新しい環境に落ちついた。一年前の吾々の不安はとにもかくにも去つてゐる。そして都市村落に於て吾々の前に横たはるあらゆる問題を男らしく取りくんで多種多様の仕事をして居り、今や多少の激勵こそ必要であれ、デモクラチックな國に於て自由民として一人立ちさせられても、吾々は生產的な仕事によつて日々の生計費をかせぎ、それによつて、最も必要とされてゐる吾々の努力と頭腦をさゝげて此の國に奉仕することが出來るやうになつてゐると吾々は感ずるのである。

しかし乍ら、吾人の多くは、未だ斯かる段階にまでは到達してゐない。吾々は止むなき事情のために生半可な道をとらされて政府の「客」としてホームに移動させられたのである。お客であつて、被保護者ではないことを吾々は希望する。第二の移動が、よしんば不安な過程を經るものであるにしたところで、それは吾々にとつて建設的な經驗であり得るし又さうでなければならぬことを實感する必要がある。

——昨冬前に完了した移動——吾々の社會を破壊して、當局の指示に從つて動くといふ不愉快なる仕事——と比較して、春に向つて今度吾々が着手してゐる仕事は、一層困難ではあるが、しかし吾々の將來を限定するといふ、遙に重い一段と満足すべき仕事であるのだ。

今政府から提起されてゐる多くの再定住計畫は、未だ内容は詳かにされてはゐないが、可なり廣汎なるものである。それは吾々自身の意力と特性と能力と精力と働きとによつて達成され得るものである。

斯くして、總体として吾々の前途は、少しも希望のないものではない。或政派の者が兎や角く言つてゐるにも拘らず、再定住を成功させる途上に横たはつてゐた好ましからざる感情の大部分は退化しつゝある如くである。昨年中に於て輿論が大いに緩和されてきた證據も多々ある。政壇上に於て過激なる叫びをあげる者も以前ほどではなくなつたし、事實に於いて一層合理的に、デモクラチックな精神を吾々の戰爭目標を高揚することを土臺として廣い立場からする國家的方策から問題を處理せよとの叫びが明かに聞かれるやうになつて來た。而して此の要求は多くの思慮ある市民によつて公然と支持されて居り、ピーシー州の一流の新聞であるヴァンクーヴァー・プロヴィンス紙の主張も大いに與かつて力あるものとなつてゐる。

そして此の公正なる意見が、日本人が既に居住してゐる殆どすべての地方から強く叫ばれてゐることは、恐らく更に重要なことであるだらう。かくて新に又は引續いて吾々の働きを要求する聲は少くとも四つの州から起つてゐる。これは吾々の友人、親戚、その他の移住者が、一年前には到底除き得られまいと見られてゐた日本人を猜疑の眼を以て見てゐる障壁や強き反對を、彼等自身身をもつて打ちやぶり得たことを證據立てたからである。

この輿論の緩和は、今日の吾々にとつて樂觀的調子を與へ得るものである。尤もそれは未だ全然まとり氣のない調子ではない。しかしそれは、出放題に叫ばれてゐた戰後の追放といふことを、吾々の間に於て悲觀的に見てゐた者があつたほどに、恐れることはないとさへ言へるものである。かくて、それは吾々が大いに必要としてゐる勇氣を與へるものであり、吾々が適當なる所に移り、カナダ人の一社會に於て再び尊敬を得やうとする眞面目なる努力が決して無駄ではないと考へさせるに足るものであるのだ。

吾々の前に示されてゐるプログラムは明確なものである。吾々はこの二月をもつて、昨年のそれとは遙に進んだ劃期的な月としなければならぬ。それは、吾々が公けの慈善を喜んで受ける被保護者としてではなく、男らしい勇氣と獨立精神をもつて吾々自ら行動する用意さへあるならば、必ず實現し得る標的であるのだ。

日系カナダ人再定住問題

ビーシー州シーシーエフ會長の聲明

ピーシー州議會の聯立派(自由保守兩黨)は、ピーシー州沿岸の防衛地帯より日本人が移動した結果として起つた問題に關するシーシーエフの意見發表を故意に曲解しようとして人種的偏見の叫びをあげてゐる。彼等は戰爭終局の場合國際關係の基を成さなければならぬ實際的且つ人道的な考慮を盲目的に無視して、問題に對し穏當なる意見を吐く者に日本人ビイキの名をかぶせてゐる。

人種的偏見は、日本人を恒久的基礎のもとにカナダの他の部分に再定住させることを阻止してゐるのだ。戰爭の終結と共に、彼等は沿岸に歸つて來る事を豫期するであらうし又壓迫のもとに彼等は歸つて來るであらう。しかも彼等は貧乏になつてゐるであらうし以前の職業からは排除されてゐるであらう。其の結果としてロアーメーンランドでは、戰後の復員の眞只中に於て統御すべからざる移住者の群れで社會的經濟的混亂狀態を呈するに至るであらう。

日本人送還は問題を早急に又は實際的に解決するものではない。東洋に於ける長期に亘る「掃海戰」によつて日本帝國政府を敗北させることは可能であるかも知れぬ。聯合國の行動は日本に於ける政治的經濟的狀態の安定を促進するかも知れない。其の期間に於て、二萬五千の避難者の重荷を聯合國にかけるやうな問題をカナダが氣儘に處理するが如き行動に出得るとは考へられぬことである。言ふまでもなく其所には「冷靜になる」準備の期間が必要であらう。平和會議は數年に及ぶことであらう。人種的少數者の問題は國際問題の一部として平和會議に於て取扱はれるであらうしカナダだけで處理できるものではないのである。十二萬人以上の日系米人をかゝへてゐる米國の事態はカナダの問題を切り離すことは出來ない。

聯邦政府は今直にビーシー州に對して戰後に州の問題が突如として激發しないやうに保證しなければならぬ。それは、今日本人をカナダ各地に亘つて生產的な有利な方面に定住させる事によつてのみ實行できることであるのだ。

協同組合こそ

——眞のアメリカ精神 ヘレン・トッピング

在米五十年の或一世の家の居間に掲げてあるリンコルン大統領のゲチスバーグ演説の一行「四昔と七年間」といふところを讀みつゝ私は其の老一世にたづねた。

「あなたはアメリカはすべての人間が自由で平等であるといふことをきいて渡米しましたか?」

「勿論」——年老いた農夫は居間にさびしく只一つ掲げられてあるリンコルンの額を指さして答へた。

私は次から次へと種々な想ひをめぐらした。……リンコルンが獲得したる平等といふものを我々は何故失つたであらうか?何に故「富豪達のみが貧しき者達を奴隷の身分に再び追ひやつたであらうか?」……何うして我々は再び人類のために奴隷解放を獲得し得るだらうか?

十九世紀の初葉、英國を中心として起つた產業革命即ち機械的大量生產工業は、有り餘る食糧と衣類と住宅を生產したが、富といふものは僅少な人々の手に集積せられ獨占せられた。しかし產業革命も南北戰爭も自由經濟の爲に闘つたものである。米國に於ても此の變化はリンコルン時代から起つた。

第一次世界大戰には日本人達は日本人特有の忠誠を米國に示し、アメリカ主義に寄與した。

今次第二の世界大戰に於ても日本人特有の美徳が再び喚起された即ち組合を組織するといふ才能である。斯様なる才能によつて、消費者所有の商店、信用組合、保險組合其の他の組合と共に相互扶助組合販賣、生產組合等が各地方又は地域的に、或は全國的、國際的又は世界的に連合して組織せられん事である。

新たな組合經濟の組織は經濟的自由をもたらすと共に、政治的自由や言論、集會、宗教の自由をもたらすものである。これこそ眞のアメリカ主義である。(ヘンリア・デスパクタより)

「兄」

松山 壽子

カンガルーの襟で
兄は隊の下で 軍團の中で
愛人の名を呼びながら
勇しく戰つた兄の戰死たの
夜半に眼が覺めた時
キャンプには雪が降つてゐまし
た

映畫に一緒に行つた時
兄の横顔の凛しかつたこと!
默いられなかつた兄
諦めて 志願して 翌日はもう
軍服に身を包んでゐたの
一ヶ月後……
あの宿命の十二月七日が
やつて來るのを知らずに……

苦しい時でも 悲しい時でも
決して口に言はなかつた兄……
戰線に行く前
送り遺された日記帳の
「十二月七日」のページには
戰爭 戰爭 々々 々々て
書かれてゐただけだつた
親も民族も捨てゝ行く!
二世!! 二世!! 二世!!
友人にはかう語つてゐたらしい
の

寫眞に寫された 戰線から送ら
れた手紙を讀んだとき
わたしは……わたしは……

その日もキャンプには
雪が降つてゐました

東洋人の官有林就働禁止規定の戰時中取消をオタワ政府が閣令で決定

ビーシー州議會では日本人問題論議がピッタリと止む

(オタワ廿三日) ビーシー州には東洋人の官有林就働を禁止する法律があるがオタワの政府は閣令を以て右の法律を取消し戰時中日本人及びビーシー州の官有林に就働するのを許す事になつた旨本日軍需省から發表された。右は戰時中に於つて日本人にも他の外國系カナダ人同樣にこの重要產業に就く特權を與へるものであり、木材管理局のウイリアムソン局長は、右の勅令によつて一年二億呎からの木材を產出するビーシー州南部インテリアで四千人の日本人ロッガーを使へる事になるが若し山林勞働者をふやさなかつたらオカナガンヴァレーでは今年のフルーツ用ボックスが不足すると言つてゐる

◇

(ヴイクトリア廿三日) オタワ政府はインテリアの官有林に日本人勞働者を就働させる事を許したのはビーシー州政府の强硬なる反對を無視したものであるとグレー土地相は語り

インテリアの木材業者は日本人勞働者を欲しがつてゐたが吾々は山火事の危險を考へて夫れを拒否してきた

と言つてゐるが、政府與黨の代議士會でインテリアの代議士から勞働者不足を補ふために日本人を山林に就働させる事に賛成だと提議された時ピーアソン勞働相が極力反對し政府も遂に此の提議を拒否したといはれてゐる。

(右に關してカズロー商業會議所は州の法律を修正して日本人を使へるようにせよと要求する決議を通過しネルソンの商業會議所も之を是認して最近州政府に提出してあつた。)

インテリアの山や農地に日系人を働かせよと主張

州議會の日本人追放論『下火』となる

(ヴイクトリア發)ニユース・ヘラルド紙のビーシー州議會への特派記者ウイリアムソンは先週土曜日の紙上で『州議會に於ける日本人問題の論議は止まつたが、これはオタワからの要求があつたからかも知れない』とて其間の事情を以下の如く書いてゐる。――『州議會開會後の最初の四五日といふものは、あらゆる議士が日本人乃至は此の國に於ける日本人問題について何かしら語つてゐたのに、突如として其の聲がきかれなくなつた。代議士たちは議事堂内を行つたり來たりする際にさへ(日本人問題を口にしてゐたのに、それが急に止まつてしまつた。議會に於ても此の一兩日は誰れもそれに觸れなくなつたし、議事堂外ではたまに或代議士がそれを口にしても、ヒソヒソとささやく程度であつた。州も日本人に關しては、斯ういふ意味ではないとか、あゝいふ譯ではなかつたといふやうな口振りで話してゐる有様である。そこでオタワ當局から日本人問題は戰時論議せぬやうにと要請して來たのだらうと疑はれてゐる譯である』

◇

(ヴイクトリア發)ビーシー州議會に於ける聯立派とシーシーエフの間に、戰後に日本人を追放するといふ問題(聯立派は之れを主張し、シーシーエフが反對)につき熱論がかはされてゐたのは、州內奧地選出の代議士等によつて、ビーシー州の人力不足を救ふためにインテリアタウンの日本人の勞働力を使へといふ主張にかはつて來た。それはカズロー、スローカン區選出のリーリー代議士(自由黨)によつて主として叫ばれてゐる事で、同氏は日本人勞働力を、戰後の復員者の再住地にする土地の開墾に使用せよといふのであるが、カズロー、スローカン地方には、クートネーレーキの北端でカスローから約三十哩の所に『ラードー・ダンカン』低地(長さ三十哩、幅七哩)の農耕可能地と、アロー(ヘッド近くのアパーアローレーキ沿ひのニユーデンヴアーから約五十哩北方に數千エーカーに及ぶ良い農耕地があるといふ。

天國から日本人を追放できるか?

(ヴイクトリア發)バーナビー區選出のウインチ(父)代議士(シーシーエフ)は、最近の州議會の論議で、キリスト教は、自らクリスチャンだと稱ぶものによつて最も多くそこなはれてゐると述べた。政府與黨の一代議士が戰後日本人を送還せよと主張してその結びに『キリスト教國として吾々は世界のキリスト教化をはからなければならぬ』と述べたのに續いて起つたウインチ氏は日系カナダ人――日本の戰に關して何等非難さるべきでないところの――に對する此の態度は、世界に向つてキリスト教をひろめなければならぬと言つてゐる者のとるべきことであるのかどうか。若しかして代議士諸君のうちで天國に行く者があるとして其所で日本人を見出した時、彼等は日本人を日本へ、或は(送還せよと主張するだらうか、と私は時々考へるのだ。」

常識を働かせて問題處理に當れ

一方ネルソン、クレストン區選出のプトナム代議士(自由黨)も同樣な氣持から日本人勞働者を伐木キャンプや製材所や農地に就働させるがよいとて以下の如く主張した。――『吾々は日本に屑鐵其の他の軍需材料を輸出したときに一つのミステークをやつたのであるが、今や若し吾々が先入主によつて吾々の正しき判斷を誤るやうな事をしたら夫れは第二のミステークである。この日本人を働かせる事に反對する論議は先入主によつて彼等の判斷をゆがめられてゐる者によつて起されてゐるのだ。農地やランバーキャンプでは彼等を必要としてゐる。彼等を國家の重荷とする代りに彼等に仕事をさせたがよい。有らゆる製材所は注文に應じきれないでゐる。この二た通りの人々(日本人とヅカボース)を取扱ふ上にも少し常識を働かせようではないか。』

◇

又、シミルカミン區選出のウエーバー代議士(シーシーエフ)は、プリンストンに於て二百十一名の日本人が二哩に及ぶ素晴らしいハイウエー建設や道の附けかへを如何にりつぱに成してゐるかを說明して、費用を問はずにホープ――プリンストン・ハイウエーを完成する必要ある事を主張した。

◇

先週初めの議會ではアルバニ區選出のモリツト代議士(自由黨)が日本人が一人でも晩香坡島西海岸に歸つて來る事に反對だといふので次の如く主張した。――『自分は歸還兵團、漁者組合、製材所當局など多くの者から、若し日本人が西海岸に歸つて來るのを許したら騷動が起るであらうと書いた手紙を受け取つてゐる。海岸では日本人なしでやつて行ける事を實證してゐるが、彼等自身と吾々の子孫の安全のために、彼等の歸還を許すべきでないと主張するのである。彼等に反對する感情は可成り强いのだ。』

◇

晩香坡では『州內の團体にして戰後に日本人送還に賛成の決議を通過した向きは其の寫しを送つてくれ』と呼びかけてゐるものがある。

二世志願兵

ハワイで七千人應募

(ホノルル發)ハワイ軍司令官エモンス中將が米國生れの日系市民の戰闘部隊編成を發表して數時間を出ずして二世志願兵は徴募事務所に群集し、二週間以內に七千四百二十五名の志願者が現はれた。ハワイの割當は千五百人だけであるので近々第一回の組千五百名は米本土に渡つて急速なる訓練を受けることになろう。

漁船賣上總額百廿五萬弗

千百隻の處分費は二萬五千弗だが船の修理費に六萬五千弗かゝる

最近オタワ議會に報告されたところによると千百隻以上の日本人漁船は漁船處理委員會で始末をつけ其の賣上額は百廿五萬弗にのぼり費用の方は檢分費等と合せて二萬五千弗足らずだが、漁船修理費を加へると總額九萬弗に達してゐる。右の千百隻のうち八百八十七隻は委員會の手で處理し委員會解散の時殘つてゐた分はカストヂアンの方に渡したのであるが、委員會では

▲五十三隻のセーンボートを一隻平均五千七百弗▲五十七隻のトローラーを一隻千二百弗以上▲六十四隻のパッカーを一隻二千二百七十五弗▲五十八隻のカッド漁船を一隻七百四十弗▲六百二十五隻のギルネット漁船を一隻六百二十弗

といふ風な値段で賣つたが其の入札までは白人や土人の漁者の手に渡つて漁業に使用されてゐるといふ。右の漁船の中には『[illegible]』『ベウサンド』の如き立派な船があつたが、これらは二萬二千弗、二萬一千八百弗、二萬一千弗といふ値段で取引された。なほ右の漁船處理委員會はスミス判事(委員長)、ジョンソン海軍中佐、木村岸三の三氏からなつてゐたが、委員會が此の困難なる仕事をなした事に對しては感謝の辭が呈せられてゐる。

苺作りは戰時產業でない

農者の補助金要請を領政府が拒絶

(ミッション發)オタワ政府のガーディナー農相は苺栽培業者保護協會に宛てた手紙の中で『苺作りは重要なる戰時產業ではなく營利的事業であるので、苺栽培業者保護協會から補助を要請して來る謂はれがない』と指摘してゐるが、右に對して同協會の幹事は『苺產業が重要でないと考慮されるのなら加工業に最高値段を設定してキャナリーが農者にたいして公正なる値段を支拂ふのを阻止したのは何ういふ譯であるか』と聞き返してやる事になつた。右は同協會の大會で發表されたことであるが、會議では『若し日本人農家の土地が賣られる場合は現在の借地人にたいして優先權を與へよ』と要求する決議が通過された。州政府の農相と會談した同協會のウイルソンはフレザーヴァレーの日本人所有地の八割は經驗のない者が仕事をした爲にダメにされてしまつた此のシーズンには若し必要の場合は他の產業から勞働の經驗のある者を供給して貰はねばならぬと主張した。なほ同協會の大會では今年の苺の値段をストロベリーは一听十二仙、ラスベリーは十四仙、その他の苺類の値も全部引上げるやうにカナダ農者議會を通してオタワ政府に要求する決議も通過した。

日本人移動の費用

四百六十三萬弗

(オタワ發)ビーシー州沿岸の保護地帶から日本人を移動させた費用は昨年十二月三十一日までで總計四百六十三萬三千三百五十四弗であるとオタワ議會に報告されたが內譯は次の通り。

▲移動に當つた勞働者の費用 三、一三四、六九五弗

▲道路キャンプ建設や日本人勞働者の賃金を支拂つてゐる事務所の費用 一、四九五、七二二弗

▲日本人所有地の評價費用 二二、二四五弗

▲マウンテイの費用 二一、六九二弗